

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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|----------------|---|-----------------|------------------|
| COUNTRY        | Rumania   | REPORT          |                  |
| SUBJECT        | Rumanian Resistance and<br>Resistance Organizations | DATE DISTR.     | 16 November 1954 |
| DATE OF INFO.  |   | NO. OF PAGES    | 2                |
| PLACE ACQUIRED |   | REQUIREMENT NO. | RD               |
|                |   | REFERENCES      |                  |

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THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
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1. National Peasant Party (Partidul National Taranesc)

The National Peasant Party, which had merged with the old Liberal Party by February 1954, had its main center in the town of Golesti, in the region of Pitesti. The organization claimed a large membership under good control. It was well financed but had not actively contributed to a resistance effort.

2. Iron Guard Movement (Legionari or Garda de Fier)

The Iron Guard formed a partisan group shortly after World War II and boasted of a membership of 150,000, in addition to sympathizers. The group was located in the Apuseni Mountains in Western Transylvania. Because of the capture of many of its members, the group has been dormant since 1948-1949. According to late 1953 estimates, there were still some 1,000 Iron Guardists

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in the Apuseni Mountain region but these survivors have assimilated into the local population.

3. Rumanian Naval League (Liga Navala Romana - LNR)

This unit was a cultural, social, and athletic society. Prior to World War II, the membership of this unit consisted of regular Rumanian naval officers, merchant marine officers, affluent amateur yachtsmen and certain other honorary members. Founded by Royal favor, its purpose was to popularize the navy and act generally as a pro-navy lobby. Its membership early this year was no more than 100, and it is now a Communist front organization with no resistance character whatever. It is insignificant as a unit.

4. Waves of the Danube (Valurile Dunarei)

This organization was founded in 1938 and was of the same general character as the Rumanian Naval League, with emphasis on popularizing the navy and naval tradition, particularly the fluvial or river navigation aspect. Before World War II, this organization and the Naval League both sponsored rallies, regattas, and meets. Like the Naval League, it had a sporting, athletic, and cultural character. It is a Communist front organization of completely insignificant character with no resistance tendencies.

5. Other Resistance Groups

- a. A resistance group of dissatisfied peasants was located in the village of Grivita (N 46-10, E 27-39), approximately 10 kilometers south of Barlad (N 46-14, E 27-40). The unit, which was local in character, may have been operative as late as February 1954.
- b. A small peasant resistance group, local in nature, was supposedly located near the village of Stefan Voda (N 44-20, E 27-20), about 15 kilometers north of Calarasi (N 44-12, E 27-20).

6. Miscellaneous Resistance Data

A total of 560,000 persons are estimated to have been sent to Rumanian concentration camps since the inception of the Communist regime. Of these, 320,000 were believed to be still there as of early 1954 and should be considered as a staunch anti-regime element. At least 100,000 of these prisoners are estimated to have worked on the now suspended construction of the Black Sea Canal and as many as 80,000 may have perished in this work. Prisoners transferred from the canal project may now be working on the Bicaz Pass (N 46-49, E 25-52), in the northern Rumanian Carpathians where a hydro-electric power plant is being built. In the summer of 1953, peasants in great numbers either refused outright to work or slowed down their work in the fields and could not be forced to do otherwise.

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